

Fair and cooler tonight.
Tomorrow fair. Light to
fresh northerly winds.

The Washington Times

100,000
READERS SEE YOUR ADS DAILY
IN THE TIMES.

NUMBER 3692.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

RUSSIAN CLAIM TO RIGHT OF SEARCH ANGERS ENGLAND

Press and Public De-
mand That Warships
Retake Vessel.

FLEET ORDERS SECRET

Maritime Lawyers Said to
Consider That Russian
Ships Are Pirates.

LONDON, July 20.—The situation grow-
ing out of the action of the Russian
government in insisting on the right to
search vessels passing through the Suez
Canal bound for the East is decidedly
more ominous today.

Great Britain is aroused over the
seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental
Company's steamer Malacca as the na-
tion has not been stirred in recent years.
From press and public comes unanimous
demand that British warships retake the
vessel.

In the meantime, from Paris comes
the report that while Russia is disposed
to disavow the action of the com-
mander of the Petersburg on the ground
that he misunderstood and exceeded his
orders, if a dignified protest is made
through the usual diplomatic channels
yet she will "risk an open rupture be-
fore yielding to an imperative demand."

An Imperative Demand.

England will make "an imperative
demand." Of that there can be no
doubt. Public sentiment has swayed
ministers before, and the Balfour cabi-
net will not prove an exception.

The orders issued to the Mediterranean
fleet are still a carefully guarded sec-
ret. From the fact that consules have
been dispatched toward Port Said the
newspapers argue that the Malacca
will never reach a Russian port.

The "Times" demands that she be
retaken, turned over to her British crew,
and then sent back through the Suez
Canal and the Red Sea under guard of
a warship.

In a slightly modified form, all of the
London papers re-echo this sentiment
today. Whether the government will
go so far as to demand this time
simply a matter of conjecture.

Germany's Attitude.

Germany's attitude at this time is a
puzzle to the British statesmen.
When the imperial mail steamer Prinz
Heinrich was seized a few days ago
and her mail bags transferred to a
Russian craft, a wild cry of protest
went up through the Kaiser's domain.
Representations were made to Russia by
the foreign office.

The German press demanded that the
act be disavowed and the mail released
at once. Instead, Russia searched the
mail at her leisure and then turned the
private matter over to a British vessel
for transfer to its destination.

So far as is known Russia made no
answer to the German protest. Despite
this fact, Germany is showing no con-
cern about the matter. In fact, it is
openly asserted here that the German
foreign office has declined to join Eng-
land in a joint protest against Russia's
present attitude. This is asserted on
excellent authority.

No Official Correspondence.

No "official" notes have passed be-
tween the two nations on the subject.
England simply made inquiry through
unofficial circles. When it was found
that Germany was not disposed to act
in the matter it was decided by the
cabinet not to address any official com-
munications to Chancellor von Bismarck.

The "Times" asserts today that the
legal advisers of the British council of
defense have advised it that the Rus-
sian volunteers' fleet vessels in the Red
Sea can be dealt with as pirates. In
fact that is the characterization of the
Russian vessels in all of today's pa-
pers, and the attitude of belligerency is
permeating every corner of society.

That excellent barometer of the
conditions, the stock market, is hover-
ing about the "storm mark" again to-
day. The slump of yesterday in high-
class issues was further accentuated
today.

Stock Market Perturbed.

There are, however, some important
interests who are disposed to use their
influence to restore confidence, and show
that the scare over the Red Sea inci-
dents has been overdone in the specu-
lative depression. They have not been
able to do much, however, in boosting
prices. Kaffirs were weak. Turkish

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The advent of an area of high pressure
in the Northwest noted in Tuesday morn-
ing's synopsis has practically terminated
the spell of warm weather that set in
Sunday last. High temperatures still
prevail in southeastern Virginia and in
the Carolinas, but more moderate weather
will shortly set in in those districts.
Very little rain has fallen in the last
twenty-four hours. Local showers have
occurred in Western Iowa and Nebraska,
the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower
Mississippi Valley, and extreme Eastern
Texas.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 79
12 noon 82
1 p. m. 83
2 p. m. 80

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 82
12 noon 85
1 p. m. 86
2 p. m. 83

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:22
Sun rises tomorrow 5:06

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 2:30 p. m.
Low tide today 8:24 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 2:24 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 9:22 a. m., 9:32 p. m.

TRUCE DECLARED IN LABOR BATTLE AGAINST PACKERS

Conference With Allied
Trades This After-
noon.

MAY STOP THE TROUBLE

Strikers Win a Point and
Make Good Use of Ad-
vantage Gained.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A temporary
truce to the warlike situation engendered
by the intervention of a possible
general strike of the Allied Trades at the
stock yards was reached at 11:15
o'clock this morning, when representa-
tives of the packing houses met in ex-
ecutive session and after thoroughly
discussing the letter written Tuesday
by the representatives of the various
unions interested asking for a joint
conference with a view to adjusting the
present difficulty, agreed to meet the
labor people this afternoon at the offices
of Swift & Co. in the downtown dis-
trict. The request for this meeting was
submitted Tuesday evening to the own-
ers of the packing plants by the union
leaders of Chicago.

The labor proposition emanated not
from the butchers, but from a committee
representing many affected trades, in-
cluding the teamsters. It consisted of
a letter sent in duplicate to the union on
strike and to the packers, in which each
party to the struggle was requested to
participate in a joint meeting of em-
ployers and all trades interested. The
butchers promptly answered that they
were ready to go into the conference.

Pending the outcome of this attempt
to re-open negotiations, the men in the
mechanical departments, and the team-
sters and stationary firemen at the
packing houses will remain at work.
Assurances that they would go out in
sympathetic strikes as a last resort were
renewed to President Donnelly of the
butchers. Donnelly continued to advise
against the extension of the struggle
until it seemed necessary.

Following is the letter of the packers
to the unions:

"Mr. George F. Golden, Chicago.
"Dear Sir: Answering your letter of
July 19, we will meet you and the rep-
resentatives mentioned at the offices of
Swift & Co., 220 La Salle Street, at 3
o'clock this afternoon.

"ARMOUR & CO.,
"BY T. J. Connors;
"SWIFT & CO.,
"BY L. F. Swift;
"MORRIS & CO.,
"BY Edward Morris;
"SCHWAB & SULZBERGER,
"BY J. E. Maurer;
"NATIONAL PACKING CO.,
"BY J. T. Lyman;
"CUADRY BROS.,
"BY E. A. Cudary;
"LIBBY, McNEIL & LIBBY,
"BY Edward Tilden."

The Packers Yield.

Representatives of the packers went
into a conference this morning
preparing their answer to the demand of
the Allied Trades for a peace conference.
It is said that they would finally pass
on the plan to shut down the stock
yards. President Donnelly, leader of the
striking butchers, said that the other
trades could not be held in their places
after today, and that unless the packers
face about, a general strike must com-
mence.

Non-union labor continued to arrive
by train this morning. At 7 o'clock sev-
enty-five men, thirty of whom are col-
ored, arrived on a Lake Shore train,
and were sent over the "Y" to Ar-
mour's and other houses.

A heavy police guard was present,
while numerous union men and their
sympathizers gathered about jeering the
latest recruits to the packers' forces.
There was no attempt at violence of any
kind, however.

At 9:45 another train load of imported
meat arrived and passed into the yards
to the accompaniment of only of sullen
looks and catcalls.

Make Bold Front.

The packers this morning claimed that
the situation was greatly improved, and
that there is more activity in the yards
than on any day since the inauguration
of the great strike. The estimated re-
ceipts of meat were given as 9,000 cat-
tle, 12,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep. It also
was claimed that ten union butchers
had returned to work. Among the "in-
side talent" that is engaged in the kill-
ing beds this morning is Dr. Rupert
Frederick von Kotsch, a surgeon for
Swift & Co., and said to be a member of
a German noble family.

At 10 o'clock the following members of
the alleged "packing combine" were in
consultation: L. F. Swift and E. S.
Swift, of Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden
and W. F. Burrows, of Libby, McNeill
& Libby; Arthur Meeker and Tom Con-
nor, of Armour & Co.; Ira Morris, Ed-
ward Morris, and Tom Wilson, of Ed-
ward Morris & Co.; J. E. Maurer, of Ed-
ward Morris & Co.; Sam McLean and
J. T. Lyman, of the National
Packing Company.

PEACE REIGNS AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—The strike
situation at South St. Paul today is
more peaceful than at any time since the
men went out. The picket blockade at
the entrance of Swift & Co.'s plant was
entirely removed, though guarded pickets
surround the plant to prevent the
taking in of strike-breakers.

The groups of strikers are about the
streets and not a saloon was
frequented of the saloons.

LIFEBOATS FOUND EMPTY.

LONDON, July 20.—Two more of the
lifeboats of the Danish steamer Norge,
which foundered on June 23 off Rockall
Reef, 200 miles from the Scottish main-
land, have been washed ashore on the
Orkney Islands. They were both empty.

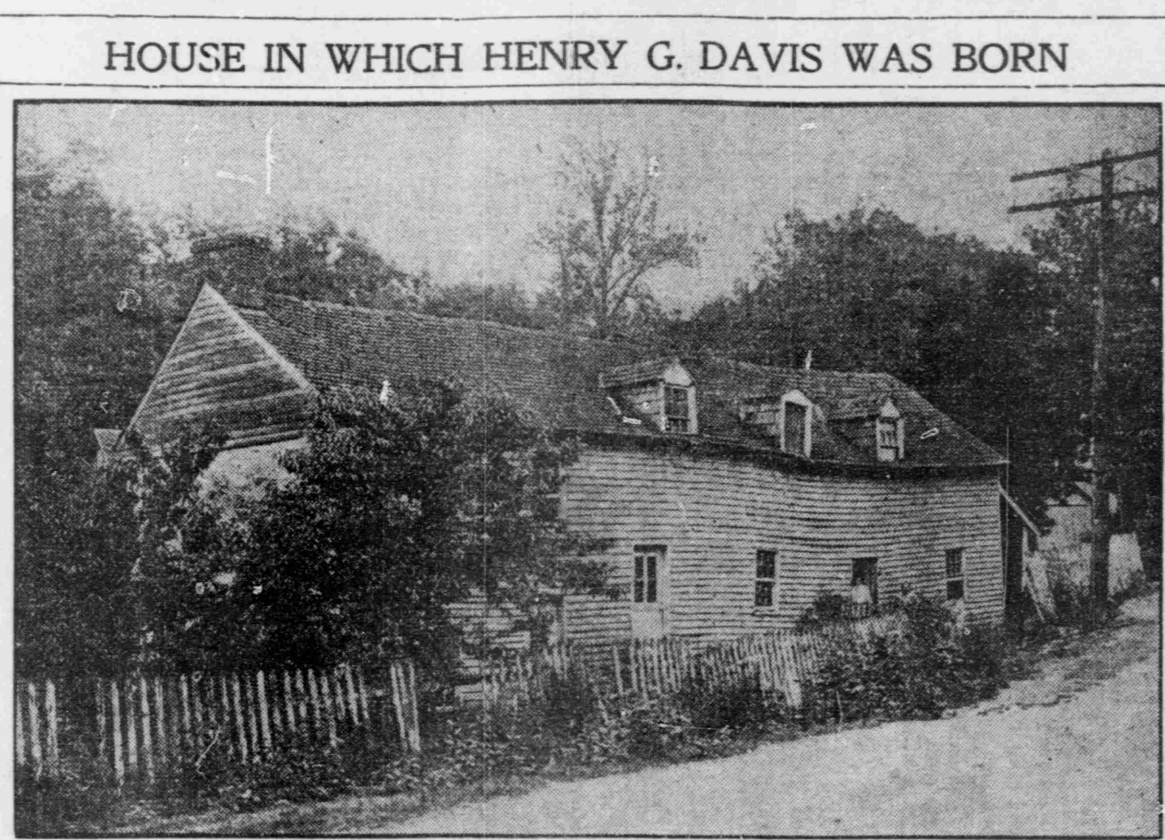
INDIANAPOLIS PREACHER ATTACKS THE SALOONS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—Accom-
panied by eight armed members of
his church, the Rev. Herman G. Porter,
pastor of the Methodist Church in
Yorktown, Delaware county, has been
preaching at night in the streets against
the violations of the law on the part
of saloonkeepers.

He declared that he would prosecute
every saloonkeeper who kept his place
open on Sunday or after 11 o'clock on
week day nights, and would proceed
against the officers of the law for fail-
ure to do their duty.

Last Sunday the minister preached
in the streets and not a saloon was
open. Crowds gathered around him, and
among them were many who had been
frequenters of the saloons.

HOUSE IN WHICH HENRY G. DAVIS WAS BORN



LOCATED AT WOODSTOCK, MD.

The little town in Howard county, on the Mount Airy branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is becoming famous on account of its historic interest.

In a stone's throw of the station is the old frame house in which ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice President, was born.

Near it is the house in which Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, who is a cousin of former Senator Davis, also saw the first light of day.

The country is rolling and picturesque around Woodstock. There are many pretty little cottages, but the neighbors point with pride to the old frame house that sheltered Henry G. Davis when he was less prosperous and less distinguished, and to the unpretentious building around the corner from it that was the abode of Arthur P. Gorman in his younger days.

MAY SEND FLEET TO THE BOSPHORUS HALF HOLIDAY STARTS TROUBLE SYLVESTER TALKS ON PLAYGROUNDS

President May Force De-
mands on Sultan. Cannot Be Counted Out of
Annual Leave. Those Now in Use Are Very
Poor Excuses.

TRIVIAL TURKISH DIPLOMACY DECISION OF COMPTROLLER BETTER AND MORE OF THEM

Minister Leishman Unable to Induce
Sublime Porte to Talk Busi-
ness With Him. Clerks Whose Vacations Come in Sum-
mer Months Are Indignant
Over the Matter. Thinks They Should Be Shady and Re-
moved from Heart of
the City.

Tired of Oriental diplomacy, Presi-
dent Roosevelt is believed to be ready
to order the South Atlantic Squadron
into Turkish waters early in August if
the Sultan does not heed the demands
of the President upon the ports before
that time.

Correspondence between Secretary Hay
and United States Minister Leishman
at Constantinople, which has just been
made public by the State Department,
shows the annoying delay which has
met the President's personal demands
upon the Sultan.

The two demands which President
Roosevelt made through Secretary Hay
were that American citizens and insti-
tutions be given the same guarantees
and privileges accorded to France, Ger-
many, Russia, and Italy, and that the
Protestant Medical School at Beirut,
Syria, be granted the same privileges
extended to the French medical school
in that city.

The letter setting forth these two
demands of the President, Mr. Hay
says:

"The President is deeply in earnest in
this matter, and while Mr. Leishman
will approach the Sultan in the utmost
spirit of friendship and good will, he
will impress upon him the fixed desire and
expectation of the President that this
country and its citizens shall be treated
on the same terms as the most favored
nations, and especially that the two ob-
jects noted shall be promptly secured."

Does Not Move Him.
Even the firm tone of the President's
demand did not move the Sultan, accord-
ing to Mr. Leishman's message. The
minister was able to gain an audience
with the Sultan, but he was unable to
discuss the matter, and the exchange of
commonplaces in the most courteous
manner, but did not care to enter into
any discussion of the rights of American
citizens.

Dispatches from Mr. Leishman to the
State Department, running over a period
of many months, all bear the same mes-
sage. He was repeatedly compelled to
wait for hours to gain an audience, and
was then enjoined from talking business
with the Sultan, who was said to be too
busy with other matters to consider the
questions which the minister desired to
press.

He declared that he would prosecute
every saloonkeeper who kept his place
open on Sunday or after 11 o'clock on
week day nights, and would proceed
against the officers of the law for fail-
ure to do their duty.

Last Sunday the minister preached
in the streets and not a saloon was
open. Crowds gathered around him, and
among them were many who had been
frequenters of the saloons.

The ruling will affect a large number
who get their vacations during July,
August, and September. It will practi-
cally amount to the curtailment of a
whole day's leave.

Secretary Shaw's letter addressed to
the Comptroller when the question was
first raised is as follows:

"It is anticipated that this office will
be called upon to present for the consid-
eration of the department with appro-
priate recommendations a number of
applications for regular leave of ab-
sence commencing with the 1st prox.

In this connection the question has arisen
whether the three and one-half hours on
which the employees of the department
are excused Saturdays during the
months of July, August, and September
are to be considered as a charge against
their leave account in computing the
number of days absent, or whether the
days in question are to be considered as
falling within the status similar to that
of Sundays and legal holidays.

Secretary's Suggestion.
"Inasmuch as it is understood that the
regulation of the department relat-
ing to these three and one-half hours is
based upon an executive order, and as
the statutes particularly refer in con-
nection with Sundays and legal holidays to
the matter of including days when the
department is closed by executive order,
it is respectfully submitted that a con-
sideration of the principle involved
would seem to justify the allowance of
the three and one-half hours referred to,
and its conclusion as a legal holiday for
the purpose of computing leaves of ab-
sence."

In answer the Comptroller simply
quoted a paragraph from Assistant At-
torney General Purdy's opinion, which
makes no statement as to the reasons
for considering the Saturday half-hol-
iday of the principle involved.

The particular ground of complaint
which the clerks take in the matter is
the fact that it works a hardship on a
class more than another, since those
who have their vacation during July,
August, and September must lose some
of their vacation through no fault of
their own. The effect of the decision
causes much comment in the depart-
ment.

Blessing to Childhood.
"With such playgrounds around the
city the mothers and guardians of chil-
dren would not hesitate to let them
leave home for they would then know
that their little ones would be as care-
fully looked after and attended to as if
they were at home. Although I save
the plan of having the playgrounds
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

AMBASSADOR TOWER ILL.
Ambassador Tower, at Berlin, who
has been in ill health for some time,
has advised the State Department that
he desires to return to the United States
on leave of absence.

DAVIS VISITS JUDGE PARKER AT ROSEMONT

Norman E. Mack Accom-
panies Octogenarian
Nominee.

TO TALK CHAIRMANSHIP

Met at Esopus by McCaus-
land and Parker's
Son-in-Law.

ROSEMONT, N. Y., July 20. Henry
Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, the
Democratic Vice Presidential nominee,
arrived at Esopus from New York to-
day.

He was accompanied by his secre-
tary, C. M. Hendley, and by National
Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of
Buffalo, who came along primarily be-
cause Senator Davis has never met
Judge Parker. Mr. Mack, who is a
friend of both, effected the introduc-
tion.

Senator Davis was met at the train
by Secretary McCausland and Judge
Parker's son-in-law, the Rev. Charles
Mercer Hall, and was driven to Rose-
mont immediately. Senator Davis seemed
in fettle and as spry as a boy of
sixteen. He is here to discuss thorow-
ly with Judge Parker the chair-
manship situation. Before he leaves some-
thing like a definite plan of campaign
will have been mapped out.

Candidates Meet.

The greeting between the Democratic
Presidential and Vice Presidential nomi-
nees occurred upon the piazza of Rose-
mont. As Senator Davis stepped from
the wagon to the porch Judge Parker
met him with outstretched arms, clasped
him upon the shoulder, and said:

"Senator Davis, I am very happy to
meet you."

The Senator bowed and smiled, and
with arms interlocked the two candi-
dates walked to a corner of the porch
and immediately began a confab.

Senator Davis told Judge Parker that
he had been compelled to change his
plans and would leave Esopus for New
York this afternoon shortly after
5 o'clock in order to keep an engagement
there this evening.

Sheehan May Be Detained.

William F. Sheehan is not expected
back from New York until tomorrow.
It is said at Rosemont that possible
developments of the informal confer-
ences now in progress in the metropol-
is may keep him there even longer.

The failure of Senator Gorman to ac-
cept the invitation to visit Esopus with
the Vice Presidential nominee is explain-
ed here by the argument that as long
as the Maryland Senator continues to
be a possibility for the national chair-
manship, Judge Parker would be in
poor taste.

Wanted to See Gorman.

Evidently, however, Judge Parker
does not view the matter in this light.
He wanted to see Mr. Gorman because
he considers him the most available man
for the chairmanship. Senator Davis
has seen Senator Gorman and brings to
Judge Parker an intimate knowledge of
Mr. Gorman's reasons for having thus
far declined the chairmanship.

The report that Judge Parker had
planned to open the campaign in per-
son in Chicago, upon a platform with
William Jennings Bryan, is explicitly
denied here. Judge Parker has as yet
made no campaign plans.

MANY DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 20.—Senator Gor-
man left New York city today for At-
lantic City, where he is to join Mr.
Gorman. After frequent talks with
well-known Democrats at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House
Senator Gorman made it quite plain to
his friends that it would be impossible
for him to be chairman of the Demo-
cratic National Committee.

Senator Gorman, however, it was also
made equally clear, purposes to take
a very active part in the national bat-
tle. He is expected back in town on
Monday, the day before the Democratic
National Committee is to assemble for
organization at the Hoffman House.

Col. James M. Guiffy, Democratic na-
tional committeeman for Pennsylvania, left
for Bedford Springs last night. He
is also to return on Monday.

Thomas Taggart, Democratic national
committeeman for Indiana, got here
last night and learned from his friend,
John W. Kern, also of the Hoosier
State, that he was to be elected chair-
man of the national committee at its
meeting on Tuesday.

Democratic Conferences.

All day yesterday there were confer-
ences of Democrats at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel and the Hoffman House. David B. Hill
spent a good deal of time with Mr. Da-
vis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and later Mr.
Hill joined at the Hoffman House, Mr.
Hill, Thomas F. Ryan, Colonel Guiffy,
Senator Gorman, August Belmont, Wil-
liam F. Sheehan, John R. McLean, Daniel
J. Campau, Democratic national com-
mitteeman for Michigan; ex-United
States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and
Norman E. Mack, Democratic national
committeeman for New York.

There wasn't a rainbow chaser in the
bunch of Democrats. Col. Daniel S.
Lamont had a long talk with Mr. Davis
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The colonel
has never been known as much of a
talker but he said yesterday:

"Things seem to be moving along in
pretty good shape for Parker and Davis."

Senator Gorman, also known for his
reticence, said:

"I was instructed by the International
Union to come here for the request of the
Washington Local Union, No. 52. I hesi-
tated, as I understood that there was
a light here between employers, and I
did not think it was the place for or-

BREWERY FIREMEN SERVE A NOTICE ON MR. HEURICH

Make the Demand That
the Price of Beer Be
Raised.

STRIKE AT BARRACKS

Bricklayers Walk Out Be-
cause Non-Union Negro
Was Employed.

Two strikes of extraordinary interest
were declared in Washington yesterday.

The stationary firemen employed at
Heurich's Brewery served notice on the
Heurich Brewing Company that they
would walk out tomorrow at noon un-
less the company united with the other
local brewing companies of the District
of Columbia or raised the wholesale price of its beer
from \$4 to \$6 a barrel.

Mr. Heurich announces a firm deter-
mination not to accede to this demand.

It is stated on high authority that
the firemen's local, which has ordered
the strike, has not obtained the ap-
proval of the Federation of Labor for
the strike and that no sympathetic
strikes will follow a refusal from Mr.
Heurich to meet this new demand. The
firemen are said to have been moved to
this course by the Brewers' Association.

The second strike occurred at the
Washington Barracks, where the Govern-
ment is now constructing buildings
for the War College. Twenty-eight white
bricklayers walked out yesterday, be-
cause a negro, George Taylor, who is
not a union man, was employed by
them. Taylor was certified for a
position as a bricklayer by the Civil
Service Commission. A conference was
held today between the strikers, and
Capt. John S. Sewell, superintendent of
construction, but no agreement was
reached. Capt. Sewell announced to
the workmen a purpose to fill the places
of the strikers by asking further cer-
tifications from the Civil Service Com-
mission.

Will Close Brewery.

"I will close down my brewery and go
out of business before I will accede to
such a demand," said Mr. Heurich, re-
plying to the firemen's union, or consent,
against my will, to join the Brewers' Association."

"In these words, Chris Heurich, head
of the Heurich Brewing Company, dis-
poses temporarily, at least, of the anom-
alous situation brought about by the de-
mand of the local union, No. 52, of the
International Stationary Firemen's
Union, that he raise the price of beer
\$2 per barrel or else join the Brewers'
Association."

The Brewers' Association is a local or-
ganization, composed of the National,
Arlington, and Washington, and Abner
& Drury's breweries. The only local brew-
ery outside of the combine is Heurich's,
and the war between the combine and
the independent company has forced
beer down to \$4 and \$5 per barrel, while
the combine is even selling its dark
brew for \$7.

When Healy Came.

The crisis was precipitated when Tim-
othy Healy, of New York representing
the International Firemen, came to
Washington last week. He stopped at
the St. James Hotel and sent word to
Mr. Heurich that he wished to confer
with him regarding the contract with
the firemen. It is stated that Heurich
maintained that he had a contract until
July 1, 1905, while the union claimed
their contract had expired July 1, 1904.
Supposing this was the point to be
discussed, Heurich was ready to sign a
Typographical Temple, on Thursday
last. When he met Mr. Healy the latter
said that he was waiting for the other
people.

"What other people?" asked Mr.
Heurich.

"The representatives of the Brewers'
Association."

Heurich's Terse Reply.
"I came to talk with you about the
firemen's contracts, and have no busi-
ness with those other gentlemen," said
Mr. Heurich, and left the building.

The next day, Friday, Leon Tobriner,
attorney for Heurich, was called by
Mr. Heurich to come to a telegraphic
appointment from Mr. Heurich, and by
appointment met Mr. Healy at the St.
James Hotel. When he arrived he found
present Albert Carry, of the National
Brewing Company; Bernard Catts, of
the Arlington, Abner & Drury, of their
firm, and John Brinkman, Harry Sher-
man and John Pfau, representing the
Central Labor Union.

According to Mr. Tobriner, Mr. Healy
informed him that he had reserved a
parlor for the "conference."

"What conference?" I can talk over the
firemen's contract matter anywhere,"
replied Mr. Tobriner. Thereupon he was
informed, in vigorous language, says
Mr. Tobriner, that there was much more
at stake than the fireman's contract;
that, in other words, Heurich would
have to put beer up to \$6 a barrel, or
join the association by Monday, 8
p. m., or I'll come back and fight you to
a finish."

Tobriner's Views.

"Mr. Tobriner states that he asked
each brewery representative present if
he endorsed this demand, and received
an affirmative reply. He then left."

Last night a meeting of the local union
was held at which it was decided to
strike at noon tomorrow if Heurich did
not meet the demands made on him.

After the meeting the following inter-
view from Mr. Healy was published:

"I was instructed by the International
Union to come here for the request of the
Washington Local Union, No. 52. I hesi-
tated